

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8122.—VOL. XLIX.

NOTICE  
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—\$4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid* through the Post Office on and after this date, will be \$4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

## OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

*Herald* Office, Sydney, 1st April.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at Balmain, Mrs. J. M. Macintosh, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Deepdene, Kirribilli Point, Mrs. J. C. L. Smith, a son.

On the 17th instant, at 260, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Henry Norton, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, St. Leonards, the wife of Captain Cooney, of a son, who only survived a few hours.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, at St. Mary's Church, West Maitland, by Rev. Robert Chapman, W. F. Weatherill, Esq., of Newcastle, and Mr. Edward Chippindall, of West Maitland.

On the 16th instant, at St. Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn, by Rev. Mr. G. H. Williams, a son, to Mrs. John Williams.

On the 18th instant, at 260, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Henry Norton, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, St. Leonards, the wife of Captain Cooney, of a son, who only survived a few hours.

## DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at Ryde, Parramatta, River, William Thomas, aged 76 years, a native of the Island of Jersey, board Alfreds for London, George W., infant son of Mr. H. H. Hall, died on the 13th instant.

On June 19th, of exhalation, at his parents' residence, No. 2, Ley's Buildings, Church-street, Henry Ernest, the beloved son of Frederick Ernest, Esq., and Mrs. Ernest, of 1, Tenterfield-street, Kew, of Prince-street, aged three years and five months.

At Marcelline, the son from Italy to London, William Baker Esq., of 1, Tenterfield-street, Ley's Buildings, nephew of General Philpot, of the Guards, Astorians, Middlesex, and brother-in-law of Robert Forbes, Esq., Potts Point, Sydney.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL SHIPS DURING the summer of 1864 will be as follows:—

For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) ... 15th

Returning to SYDNEY about ... 16th

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO ... 17th

Returning to SYDNEY about ... 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND. The Intercolonial Mail Ships will arrive at the Sydney port about the 1st of July, and leave each month as under:—

For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) ... 1st

Returning to SYDNEY about ... 2nd

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO ... 3rd

Returning to SYDNEY about ... 6th

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For NELSON, WELLINGTON



# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

## THE WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival at Auckland, on the 6th instant, of the B. K. Forbes, from San Francisco, we have Californian news to the 5th April.

We make the following extracts from the telegrams of the war, from the *Alta California* to the 4th, and the *Morning Call* of the 5th April:—

New York, March 28.

The *Post's* special despatch from Washington says that an attempt will soon be made in Congress to reduce the volume of currency, by taxing the circulation of State and western advices of Thursday state that two steamers with 700 barrels of cotton ran the blockade on the night of the 12th.

A number of prisoners have arrived at Anapolis, and have been paid. A large number of the officers left for the North on twelve days' leave of absence. Eight hundred have died, since fifty more were sent down from the prisons undergoing the Libby prison. Further proof of the placing of gunpowder under the prison by the rebels is furnished by these prisoners.

Chicago, March 29.

The Senate yesterday debated its special order, namely the joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as ever to prohibit the voluntary service, except for crime. No action was taken.

Louisville, March 31.

Person Brown telegraph from Knoxville, "General Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front. All is quiet at Massy Creek, and Knoxville is as well fortified that we can hold it against Lee's army. Longstreet's forces are at Watuks, more than one hundred miles east of Knoxville. I am of opinion that the rebels intend with the depot, the Union troops retreated to the fort.

The garrison of the place consisted of three companies of the 102d Illinois, a few Kentucky cavalry just organizing, and about 300 soldiers—naming all told, about 600 under Hick.

The rebels sent a flag demanding the surrender, which was refused. The rebels shelled the fort, and commanded to pick off our men. To drive off these a fire was opened on the house by the guns of the fort and our gunboats lying in the river. Owing to the exigencies of the case but little time was given for the removal of the women and children, and in the fight that followed several were killed and wounded. A large number of the rebels were active in the river, but they did not venture for another hour to land, whereupon the rebels, and could not land. The rebels made a gallant charge at the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter. They subsequently sent two summonses to surrender, and each time were refused.

The rebels then scattered through the town, contenting themselves with plundering and destroying property. The quartered rebels were quartered in large houses, and the houses were set on fire, and commanded to pick off our men. To drive off these a fire was opened on the house by the guns of the fort and our gunboats lying in the river. Owing to the exigencies of the case but little time was given for the removal of the women and children, and in the fight that followed several were killed and wounded. A large number of the rebels were active in the river, but they did not venture for another hour to land, whereupon the rebels, and could not land. The rebels made a gallant charge at the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter. They subsequently sent two summonses to surrender, and each time were refused.

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Special despatches say that the President has given peremptory orders for the transfer of ten thousand men from the navy to the army. One thousand negroes it is reported, have been behaved admirably. The rebels remained in the vicinity until Saturday morning, when they left in the direction of Columbus. The gunboat fired six hundred rounds and had three men wounded.

New York, March 20.

The *Herald's* special says—General Hurler is about resigning his seat in Congress to return to the army. There are indications that the report is true that Grant desires McClellan and Fremont to have command.

Advices from Richmond state rebel plans have been formed for reclamation of Tennessee and Kentucky to the rebels. Jeff Davis believes that Richmond will be made the capital and the great bulk of the rebel forces will be concentrated at the West, where they intend recapturing Chattanooga to reach the Ohio, and again close the Mississippi.

A special to the *Commercial* says:—It is asserted that the Senate Committee on foreign relations will report the French stipulation bill, with provisions for auditing and paying the claims.

The *Herald's* special says:—A letter from Louisville says the inhabitants of the interior are in a state of constant perplexity and fear. Rebel agents are said to overrun Kentucky in all directions, increasing by false reports the feverish anxiety prevailing everywhere. The idea of the invasion of the State by the rebels is now the fixed opinion, and rumors of their advance are constantly circulating among the people. Several of the Kentucky delegation in the rebel Congress have returned, and are inciting the people to revolt.

St. Louis, March 29.

A special despatch from Charleston, Colly County, Illinois, says the Copperheads came into that town to await Court, yesterday, with guns concealed in their wagons, and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the court-house yard were drawn into an affray, and a soldier was shot dead. The rebels then sprang from the Judge's stand, and commenced firing his pistol at the Union men. Major York, the surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, was one of the first victims. The Union men at the court-house ran to the adjoining houses and stirs for arms, and were fired at from the windows, and from ten to a dozen were wounded. Colonel Mitchell of the Fifty-fourth, was badly wounded. Seven soldiers of the same regiment were also wounded. Several of the men arrived during the afternoon, and formed in the court-house square. Detachments have been sent in pursuit of a gang of Copperheads, about seven miles distant. Some twenty prominent Seceal are implicated in the affair, and are under arrest.

Hallifax, March 29.

The enlistment of coloured troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly, at Sherbyville and Lebanon there are nearly 6000 ready for the field.

New York, March 30.

Hilton Head advised of the 24th instant an attack made by the rebels on Fort Sumter, on the 21st, but their plans were frustrated by our picket boats, which also fired into them.

Major Hill, of the 15th Regiment Corps d'Afrique, has been sentenced to degradation from his rank in presence of the troops, and confinement to the Dry Tortugas for one year. General Banks, in approving the sentence, says his offence was an attempt to effect violence against over powerless women, and was disgraceful to himself and criminal in the eyes of God and man.

Chicago, March 30.

A detachment of the 5th Illinois left Charleston on Monday night to attack 300 rebels entrenched at Galena's Mills, ten miles north-east of Charleston. A portion of the same regiment was stationed at Matton, the rebels who had dispersed, and the place it being threatened from Shiloh and Marion.

In the fight at Charleston, on Monday, the surgeon three privates, and two Union citizens, were killed; Colonel Mitchell, five privates, and two citizens were wounded; two Copperheads were killed, and several wounded were taken off by their friends.

Advices from the Red River expedition say that the rebels are concentrating at Shreveport, and expect aid from General Harrison's force, which is still in the field.

Chicago, March 30.

The troubles in Cole's county are more serious than first reported. The forces sent from Matton pursued the insurgents who had left Charleston, and succeeded in capturing about thirty prisoners. These were sent to Matton, when the Copperheads of that and adjoining counties began collecting, with the power of the law.

Reports as yet are obscure, but it is known that a considerable force is entrenched between two miles from Charleston, under command of the sheriff of Edger county, under the command of a sheriff of that county. A spy sent out by the insurgents reported that the force is at eight miles west of Matton. The Fifty-first Illinois Regiment has been ordered from Camp Yates, and 200 men from Indianapolis. A despatch from Matton, at midnight, says that scouts just in report a force of rebels within three miles of that place. An attack is expected to-night. It is believed that the united efforts of the volunteers movement can never be beaten by a single force, and obliquely, and that what cannot be beaten will be beaten.

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Cairo, March 31.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 23rd says official information has been received that a reconnaissance was made to Natchez about a half mile above Alexandria, on the 21st, when the rebels met in some force. A fight ensued, in which we turned the enemy's flank, captured four pieces of artillery, with caissons, and two hundred prisoners.

St. Louis, March 31.

The Provost-Marshal General has ordered the seizure of all rebel publications, such as Pollard's "Southern History of the War," the "Life of Morgan and Stonewall Jackson," circulating for sale in this department.

The steamer Florence sunk in the Missouri River on Monday; valued at fifty thousand dollars. She has a cargo of bacon, grain, and hemp, which was mostly lost.

Fort Smith, March 31.

About ten thousand effective troops have gone South from this district, and the whole number in the department is estimated at 12,000.

The force is about thirty-five thousand strong, and is sufficient to oppose any rebel force opposing them. A scout from Price's command reported that all staff sergeants should be posted to their several companies as *sup-reminary sergeants*, and that when they appear on parade in arms they are to be called *sup-reminary sergeants*.

Now Sir, the staff sergeants, I have no doubt, do not consider that there is any disgrace in the rank of *sup-reminary sergeant*, or in appearing on parade in arms as a *sup-reminary sergeant*. But it is of importance affecting all ranks of the service, *vice versa*.

Now the commanding officer has the right to appoint himself to do with the volunteers that which I am advised, could not be done in the regular army, to reduce a staff sergeant to a private, without inquiry, and still more, to reduce an *officer* to a *private*.

If he has the power, is it fair or just to do so? And are the staff sergeants, if they do not choose to submit to my indignity that may be offered them, to be told that they are to be called *sup-reminary sergeants*?

In addition to this, there is the sergeant major in question who has appointed *garrison sergeant major* and *not* had any right to interfere with the Suburban Battalion?

Is it not the case that the two battalions are entirely distinct, and the men of one battalion have no right to interfere with the men of the other?

By inserting the above you will confer a favour upon your obedient servant,

A VOLUNTEER.

THE TRANSFER FROM HINTON TO MUDGEON OF \$200 A YEAR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir.—Please accept my very respectful duty to notice the Rev. J. B. Laughton's acknowledgement in his second letter on this subject of the very serious mistake made in his first.

Admiral Dupont reports that on the 28th, ten miles south of Abemac, he spoke the ship *Winnipeg*, King George, for San Francisco, with 1000 men, 600 main topsail, mainmast head, and mizzen mast.

The rebels sent a flag demanding the surrender, which was refused. The rebels shelled the fort, and commanded to pick off our men. To drive off these a fire was opened on the house by the guns of the fort and our gunboats lying in the river.

Owing to the exigencies of the case but little time was given for the removal of the women and children, and in the fight that followed several were killed and wounded.

A large number of the rebels were active in the river, but they did not venture for another hour to land, whereupon the rebels, and could not land. The rebels made a gallant charge at the fort, but were repulsed with great slaughter. They subsequently sent two summonses to surrender, and each time were refused.

The rebels then scattered through the town, contenting themselves with plundering and destroying property.

The quartered rebels were quartered in large houses, and the houses were set on fire, and commanded to pick off our men. To drive off these a fire was opened on the house by the guns of the fort and our gunboats lying in the river.

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## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRISBANE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

Two telegraphic communication by Sydney was received to-day.

The Agnes Irving (s.) arrived yesterday with the English mail, and will leave to-morrow morning, with the homeward mail.

The Warren Hastings, from Southampton 27th February, arrived on Thursday, with 274 immigrants.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

In an action in the Supreme Court against a medical gentleman for signing a certificate of lunacy, the jury brought in a verdict against him, with £100 damages.

The Government intend to withdraw the New Road Bill.

Miss Gougenheim's farewell benefit last night was an immense success.

Small sales of wheat have taken place at 10s. 10d. There are no large parcels offering.

Fleur is quoted at £27 to £28.

WEST MAITLAND.

Sunday evening.

Weather fine. River and back water falling very slowly. Several landslips have taken place along the river bank. High-street, some of the houses are in a dangerous state.

The relief committee meet daily at the School of Arts, from three to five, to afford temporary relief to the destitute.

It is expected railway communication between East and West Maitland will be resumed on Tuesday.

PAMPHLET FORETELLING WEATHER BY S. M. SAXBY, H. N. PRINCIPAL INSTRUCTOR OF NAVAL ENGINEERS, H. M. SHIPM RESERVE, &amp;c.

EXTRACT.—"The moon crosses our Equator—or is about her zenith for greatest distance from our Equator—about a week." (It is possible that she may not happen to be at her zenith for greatest distance from our orbit; therefore there is a slight error in this statement.) "This weather system is extremely simple." It is mainly a question of the moon's declination."

To the Editor of the *Herald*:The foregoing extract contains the whole secret of Mr. Saxby's tables—all his dates refer to the periods when the moon either crosses the Equator or reaches her greatest declination. In furnishing the dates on which atmospheric disturbances would be probable (as given in his recent letter to the *Argus*) he had merely to take them out of the Nautical Almanac where the moon's declination is given—he says himself it is "extremely simple." The question is whether these periods are more likely to be those of bad weather than the periods of new and full moon with the intervening quartering. Many persons have believed in the latter, and nearly every one now believes in Saxby! The days given by him for this present month have so far had wonderful confirmation; and it is singular (if not something more than singular) that the phases of the moon and Saxby's days are unison. Thus: Saxby's day, 6th June, is the period of stellal, and also of new moon; the 12th, the moon crosses the Equator, and is also in her first quarter; the 19th, the moon is full; the 25th, the last quarter. Of these last two dates the first is the period of stellal, the second of the moon recrossing the Equator.

It would be interesting to trace backwards, and in future, to watch whether, if Saxby's days fail to bring atmospheric disturbance, the change, if any, takes place at or near the change of the moon. It is only now and then that these periods coincide, as happens in this present month. Quere: Is greater effect produced when such coincidences occur, than when they do not? Can any one believe in Saxby without acknowledging the moon's influence? If Saxby is right there is no occasion for him to publish off-hand any more tables, every one can see for himself. The Nautical Almanac gives data for three or four years in advance. If those who believe in the effect of the phases of the moon require dates, the Nautical Almanac gives data for them also. If the bad weather does not come at one time it probably will at another. If Saxby fails the other has a chance; or if both fail, perhaps Mr. Ellis Howard—the astrometeorologist of California's Gully, Bendigo—will be found to be the true prophet. It is quite clear from his tests that he has read Saxby's pamphlet, quoted above, and has pirated the principle—pretending to mystify with "planetary influences."

Until it can be proved with mathematical precision that the moon really has anything to do with the weather, there will be those who will dispute the idea. For my own part I firmly believe, as the result of many years' observation, that those who disregard the changes of the Moon will frequently be caught "napping."

Yours faithfully,

P. G. K.

June 15th.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLGAR.—At 11 o'clock, Horses, Ponies, &amp;c., Waggon, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Mr. J. P. Fawcett's, 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. FITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yard, 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. COOPER AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MR. H. H. COOPER.—At 11 o'clock, Hoses, Sheets, Sewing Machines, Cleaned Wellington Laces and Fronts, &amp;c.

MR. W. NEWELL.—On the Premises, Newgate Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MESSRS. COOPER AND CO.—At their Premises, 11 o'clock, Fixtures, Household Furniture, Hoses, Spring-carts, Harness, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MESSRS. COOPER AND CO.—At their Premises, 11 o'clock, Fixtures, Household Furniture, Copper Bells, Ornaments, and Sundries.

QUEENSLAND.

The Eagle steamer left Brisbane yesterday on the 16th instant.

Gold.—The *Advertiser* says only the attention of persons shipping gold at any of the ports of Queensland, or new regulation, which under the ninth section of the Act lately passed, makes it illegal to export gold, can be affected by the new law.

There was a remarkable feature in connection with the fact, that the new law did not affect the gold sent out last year, but this year the same fortunately took off until they were over.

A presentation in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday, the 11th instant, states that the services of Mr. Moore, of Sydney, as a professional engineer, have been engaged to determine whether one or more clubs will be included in the arrangement.The *Queensland Times*, of yesterday, states that "the weather go Thursday was dull and threatening. In the evening and during the night several showers fell, and yesterday continued wet, but there was a remarkable feature in connection with the fact, that the sun did not shine again until 12 o'clock, but this year the rain fortunately kept off until they were over."A presentation in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday, the 11th instant, states that the services of Mr. Moore, of Sydney, as a professional engineer, have been engaged to determine whether one or more clubs will be included in the arrangement.The *Queensland Times*, of yesterday, states that "the weather go Thursday was dull and threatening. In the evening and during the night several showers fell, and yesterday continued wet, but there was a remarkable feature in connection with the fact, that the sun did not shine again until 12 o'clock, but this year the rain fortunately kept off until they were over."

A good many people come here from the Marlborough diggings, which seem to afford

## NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.  
THE OLD BUTTER-AND-SUGAR POLICY  
AT WORK AGAIN.INDICATIONS OF A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.  
STORMING THE OFFICE OF THE "NEW  
ZEALANDER" BY MEN OF H. M. S. S. ESK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ACKLUND, JUNE 8.

DULLNESS seems to have taken possession of our province in matters military during the last fortnight. Not a sign of life do the troops show beyond eating the large quantity of provisions which are taken from Auckland, marked "Waikato," day by day. The natives, too, and with better reason, are quiet, for they know that to fire us up is their hope, just as we know that to follow them up is the only way we can hope to conquer them: the only difference is that they not only know, but practise—while we are content to know, and not to practise.

No saying was ever more true than I read but lately in your own columns—that New Zealand has been cursed by party strife; and at the present moment I have not a doubt the best interests of the colony are being sacrificed to the same cause.

The present Ministry went in upon the express understanding that they were an Emergency Ministry, purposefully selected to carry out a peculiar war policy.

They were supported in the Assembly by all parties, and were, in fact, unopposed, except by a knot of politicians who hated the war, and had a fondness which nothing could overcome even for rebellious Maories. Since they have been in office they have committed a good many blunders, and one or two of their number have become very unpopular with the public; but in spite of all they have kept to that one object of their formation, and given almost exclusive attention to the war.

They have been thwarted in every way by some unseen but very powerful influence, which I have no hesitation in designating by the name of the Governor.

It is known to me certainly that for months there has been a war between the Executive and its head, and that the root of that struggle has been the "old butter and sugar leanings of the Governor," which made him strive to patch up a peace at any sacrifice, rather than deal harshly with the natives in rebellion.

There are signs now that things are coming to a crisis, and that either the Ministry must depart from the plan laid down in the Assembly and patch up a peace, or the Governor must give way, and really, as well as in name, allow the colony to manage native affairs.

It will not at all surprise me to hear before long of a resignation of Ministers, and the calling of an extraordinary session of the Assembly to settle the question between the Governor and the Government. If such is the case, I do not see that Sir George Grey's position is likely to be made anything much short of untenable by him.

From Wangani there is no news. No doubt, the natives in all the districts are seeing about land for growing their kumeras and potatoes upon next year. The troops sent to Wangani are in garrison round the little town, and it seems very problematical whether they will ever move beyond that position. The country is useless for moving large bodies of troops through, and the General seems not to approve of small bodies.

There is no means of penetrating far into the inland districts of this island by water carriage farther south than the Thames and Waikato rivers.

From Tauranga also the news is of consequence, although a letter written by a correspondent at that place to the *New Zealander* newspaper gave rise to what might have proved a serious and very disgraceful riot two days ago. The writer of the letter, having nothing better to do, I presume paid a visit (a sort of sentimental journey), to the burying place at Te Papa, of the brave men who fell at the storming of the Gate Pa. In describing his feelings on the occasion he mentioned incidentally what he called "the cruel desertion of Captain Hamilton by his men of the naval brigade, who were affected by the panic." The remark was

unfortunate, and will not be forgotten by those who do not? Can any one believe in Saxby without acknowledging the moon's influence?

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